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1904. Between August 28 and September 7, 1918, Mr. Robert Moorcroft obtained four, which had been killed or wounded by wires, at the same street corner. He saw many others, during the same few days, and says he has found dead or wounded Robins, at the same place, for some time past. The stomachs were empty in each case, so that the birds are evidently killed during the night or before feeding in the morning. A few high wires pass over a small wooded park at this corner but no definite reason can be given for high Robin mortality at this point.—H. L.

267 Rusholme Road, Toronto, Ontario.

406 Queen St., Ottawa.

SEVENTEENTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

THE Sixteenth Supplement, the only one since the appearance of the Third (1910) Edition of the American Ornithologists' Union 'Check-List of North American Birds,' was published in July, 1912. Since that time it has for various reasons not been expedient to publish further decisions. The Committee on Nomenclature, since its reorganization at the A. O. U. meeting in November, 1919, has decided to begin the preparation of a new A. O. U. 'Check-List'. This is undertaken as part of the cooperation between the British Ornithologists' Union and the American Ornithologists' Union in the production of a series of lists of the birds of the several zoogeographical regions of the world, and will probably be issued as the Nearctic volume of the proposed 'Systema Avium.'

Since the publication of the last A. O. U. 'Check-List' the great activity among American ornithologists has resulted in an almost unbelievable number—several hundreds—of additions and changes most of which have been listed from time to time in 'The Auk' and will have the consideration of the A. O. U. Committee. As fast as these cases are disposed of, it is planned to publish the decisions in supplements to the 'Check-List,' in order that those who have occasion to use the names of North American birds may have the benefit of the opinions of the Committee.

The present supplement is made up almost wholly of purely nomenclatural changes and represents a considerable portion of such cases now pending. The number of additions and changes here treated is 32; of rejections, 35.

Committee	{	WITMER STONE, <i>Chairman</i>	
		HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, <i>Secretary</i>	
		JONATHAN DWIGHT	
		T. S. PALMER	
		{	CHARLES W. RICHMOND

ADDITIONS AND CHANGES OF NOMENCLATURE.

Megalestris Bonaparte becomes **Catharacta** Brünnich (Ornith. Boreal., 1764, p. 32), because the latter has for its type, by subsequent designation of Reichenbach 1851, *Catharacta skua* Brünnich, and, furthermore, is not preoccupied by *Catarractes* Brisson, a word of different classical ending. (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVII, No. 3, Dec. 15, 1910, p. 498; Oberholser, 'The Auk,' XXXVI, No. 3, July, 1919, p. 418.) The only North American species is

35. **Catharacta skua** Brünnich.

Subgenus **Thalasseus** Boie becomes **Hydroprogne** Kaup (Skiz. Entw.-Gesch. Nat. Syst. Eur. Thierw., 1829, p. 91; type by subsequent designation [Gray, Genera Birds, III, 1846, p. 658], *Sterna caspia* Pallas), because the type of *Thalasseus* is *Sterna sandvicensis* Latham, and *Hydroprogne* Kaup is the earliest available name for the present group. (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVII, No. 3, Dec. 15, 1910, pp. 497-498.)

Subgenus **Actochelidon** Kaup becomes **Thalasseus** Boie, because the type of *Thalasseus* proves to be, by designation of Gray (List Gen. Birds, 1840, p. 79) (cf. Stone, Science, N. S., XXVI, No. 666, Oct. 4, 1907, p. 445; Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVII, No. 3, Dec. 15, 1910, pp. 497-498), *Sterna cantiaca* Gmelin (= *Sterna sandvicensis* Latham), which designation the previous action of Kaup in proposing *Actochelidon* with the same species as type does not nullify.

Hydrochelidon Boie becomes **Chlidonias** Rafinesque (Kentucky Gazette, I, No. 8, Feb. 21, 1822, p. 3, col. 5; type by monotypy, *Chlidonias melanops* Rafinesque (= *Sterna surinamensis* Gmelin) (cf. Rhoads, 'The Auk,' XXIX, No. 2, April, 1912, pp. 197-198), because the latter name has priority. The North American forms of this genus are:

77. **Chlidonias nigra surinamensis** (Gmelin).

78. **Chlidonias leucoptera leucoptera** (Temminck).

Thalassidroma Vigors becomes **Hydrobates** Boie (Isis, 1822, col. 562; type, by subsequent designation [Gray, List Genera Birds, 1840, p. 78], *Procellaria pelagica* Linnaeus), because the latter name is of earlier date, and is not invalidated by *Hydrobata* Vieillot, a word with a different classical ending. (Cf. Hartert, Hand-List British Birds, 1912, p. 149.) The only North American species is:

104. **Hydrobates pelagicus** (Linnaeus).

Aestrelata Bonaparte becomes **Pterodroma** Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Ac. Sci., XLII, May, 1856, p. 768; type by subsequent designation [Salvin, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXV, 1896, p. 397], *Procellaria macrop-tera* Smith), because the earliest place of publication of both *Aestrelata* and *Pterodroma* proves to be Comptes Rendus, XLII, May, 1856, p. 768, and here *Pterodroma* has anteriority. (Cf. Mathews, Birds Australia, II, pt. 2, July 31, 1912, p. 131.)

Sula cyanops Sundevall becomes **Sula dactylatra** Lesson (Voyage Coquille, I, April, 1829, p. 494; Ascension Island). (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVIII, No. 1, June 17, 1911, pp. 9-10.) While *Sula dactylatra* is not with certainty determinable at the original place of publication in the 'Voyage of the Coquille,' Lesson himself soon afterward (Traité d'Ornith., 1831, p. 601) made its identity certain. It should, however, date from its first introduction.

Moris Leach, Syst. Cat. Spec. Indig. Mamm. and Birds Brit. Mus., after August, 1816, p. 35 (type by monotypy, *Moris bassana* [= *Pelecanus bassanus* Linnaeus]). Recognized as a genus, and adopted because considered neither a nomen nudum, nor preoccupied by *Morum* Bolten, although *Morus* Vieillot, also proposed for the gannets, having a termination differing merely in grammatical gender from *Morum* Bolten, is thereby invalidated. The name *Sulita* Mathews (Austral-Avian Record, II, No. 7, Jan. 28, 1915, p. 123; type by original designation and monotypy, *Pelecanus bassanus* Linnaeus), proposed in place of *Moris* and *Morus*, becomes now also a synonym of *Moris* Leach. (Cf. Oberholser, 'The Auk,' XXXVI, No. 3, July, 1919, p. 417.) The only North American species of this group will therefore now stand as

117. **Moris bassana** (Linnaeus).

Ibididae becomes **Threskiornithidae**, because the type of the genus *Ibis* proves to be a stork, *Tantalus ibis* Linnaeus; and the proper name for the genus *Ibis*, the type genus of the family, now becomes *Threskiornis* Gray. (Cf. Mathews, 'The Auk,' XXX, No. 1, January, 1913, p. 95; Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LIII, August 16, 1917, pp. 580, 636.)

Herodias Boie becomes **Casmerodius** Gloger (Gemein. Hand-und Hilfsb. Naturg., 1842, p. 412; type by subsequent designation [Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXVI, 1898, p. 88], *Ardea egretta* Gmelin), because the type of *Herodias* Boie is, by subsequent designation (Gray, List Gen. Birds, ed. 2, 1841, p. 86) *Ardea garzetta* Gmelin

(cf. Stone, Science, N. S., XXVI, No. 666, Oct. 4, 1907, p. 445), making *Herodias* thus a synonym of *Egretta* Forster. The earliest available name for the present genus is therefore *Casmerodius* Gloger. The only North American species is

196. **Casmerodius egretta** (Gmelin).

Clangula Oken becomes **Glaucionetta** Stejneger (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, Oct. 9, 1884, p. 409; type by original designation, *Anas clangula* Linnaeus), since *Clangula* Oken proves to be a nomen nudum (cf. Committee British Ornithologists' Union, List Brit. Birds, 1915, p. 384); *Glaucion* Kaup to be preoccupied by *Glaucion* Oken (Mollusca, 1816); and *Bucephala* Baird to be invalidated by *Bucephalus* Baer (Vermes, 1827). The North American forms are:

151. **Glaucionetta clangula americana** (Bonaparte).

152. **Glaucionetta islandica** (Gmelin).

Harelda Stephens becomes **Clangula** Leach (in Ross' Voyage Disc., 1819, append., p. xlviii; type by monotypy, *Anas hyemalis* Linnaeus), as this is the oldest tenable name for the genus. (Cf. Hartert, Hand-List Brit. Birds, 1912, p. 142.) The employment of *Clangula* Leach in the above sense now proves necessary since it was based exclusively on the Old-squaw, and since *Clangula* Oken (Isis, I, 1817, col. 1183), along with the other Oken generic names published in the same connection, are considered nomina nuda because not definitely referring to Cuvier's groups. (Cf. Committee British Ornithologists' Union, List Brit. Birds, 1915, p. 384.) The only species of this genus will now stand as

154. **Clangula hyemalis** (Linnaeus).

Scolopacinae is recognized as a subfamily of **Scolopacidae**, to include Nos. 227 to 230.1 of the A. O. U. Check-List. (Cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VIII, 1919, pp. 145-146.)

Macrorhamphus Forster becomes **Limnodromus** Wied (Beitr. Naturg. Brasil, IV, Abth. 2, 1833, p. 716; type, by monotypy, *Scolopax grisea* Gmelin), because *Macrorhamphus* Forster 1817 is preoccupied by *Macrorhamphus* Fischer 1813, and *Limnodromus* becomes the earliest available name. (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVIII, No. 1, June 17, 1911, p. 22.) The North American forms of the genus are:

231. **Limnodromus griseus griseus** (Gmelin).

232. **Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus** (Say).

Erolinae is recognized as a subfamily of **Scolopacidae**, to include Nos. 231 to 252, 260, and 262, of the A. O. U. Check-List (cf. Lowe, Ibis, 10th ser., III, No. 3, July, 1915, pp. 609-616; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VIII, 1919, pp. 146-147); but becomes **Canuti-nae**, because *Canutus* [anonymous], not *Erolia* Vieillot, is the type genus of this subfamily. (Cf. Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXII, Dec. 31, 1919, p. 200.)

Pisobia aurita (Latham) becomes **Pisobia acuminata** (Horsfield) (*Totanus acuminatus* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XIII, May,

1821, p. 192; Java), because *Tringa aurita* Latham proves to have been based on a drawing of *Actitis hypoleuca* (Linnaeus). (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVIII, No. 1, June 17, 1911, p. 7.)

Calidris Illiger becomes **Crocethia** Billberg (Synop. Faunae Scand., I, pars 2, 1828, tab. A; p. 132; type, *Tringa arenaria* Linnaeus), because *Calidris* Illiger is preoccupied by *Calidris* [anonymous] 1804. (Cf. Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LIII, Aug. 16, 1917, p. 581; Mathews and Iredale, Austral Avian Record, III, No. 5, Dec. 28, 1917, p. 114.) The only species:

Calidris leucophaea (Pallas) becomes **Crocethia alba** (Pallas) (*Trynga alba* Pallas, in Vroeg, Cat. Col. Oiseaux, Oct. 6, 1764, p. 7; coast of North Sea), by reason of the change of the generic name *Calidris* to *Crocethia* (cf. supra), and the rejection of *Tringa leucophaea* "Pallas" as non-binomial. (Cf. Stone, 'The Auk,' XXIX, No. 2, April, 1912, p. 208.)

Tringinae is recognized as a subfamily of Scolopacidae, to include Nos. 253 to 259, 261, 263, and 264 to 268 of the A. O. U. Check-List (cf. Lowe, Ibis, 10th ser., III, No. 3, July, 1915, pp. 609-616; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. VIII, 1919, pp. 147-149); but becomes **Numeniinae**, because *Numenius* Brisson, not *Tringa* Linnaeus, is the type genus of this subfamily. (Cf. Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXII, Dec. 31, 1919, p. 200.)

Helodromas Kaup becomes **Tringa** Linnaeus, because the type of *Tringa* Linnaeus is, by tautonymy, *Tringa ocropus* Linnaeus. (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVIII, No. 1, June 17, 1911, pp. 5-6.) The North American forms will therefore now stand as follows:

256. **Tringa solitaria solitaria** Wilson.

256a. **Tringa solitaria cinnamomea** (Brewster).

257. **Tringa ocropus** Linnaeus.

Heteractitis Stejneger becomes **Heteroscelus** Baird (Rep. Explor. and Surv. R. R. Pac., IX, 1858, p. 734; type by monotypy, *Totanus brevipes* Vieillot); since *Heteroscelus* Baird 1858 is not invalidated by *Heteroscelus* Latreille 1825. (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVIII, No. 1, June 17, 1911, p. 5; Oberholser, 'The Auk,' XXXVI, No. 2, April, 1919, pp. 278-279.) The North American species will therefore stand as

259. **Heteroscelus incanus** (Gmelin).

Charadrius Linnaeus becomes **Pluvialis** Brisson (Ornith., V, 1760, p. 42; type by tautonymy, *Charadrius apricarius* Linnaeus), because *Charadrius* Linnaeus proves to apply to the genus known as *Aegialitis* (cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVIII, No. 1, June 17, 1911, pp. 5-6), and *Pluvialis* Brisson is the earliest tenable name for the Golden Plovers. The North American forms are:

271. **Pluvialis apricaria** (Linnaeus).

272. **Pluvialis dominica dominica** (Müller).

272a. **Pluvialis dominica fulva** (Gmelin).

Aegialitis Boie becomes **Charadrius** Linnaeus, because the type of *Charadrius* Linnaeus is, by tautonymy, *Charadrius hiaticula* Linnaeus. (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVIII, No. 1, June 17, 1911, pp. 5-6.) The North American species are:

274. **Charadrius semipalmatus** Bonaparte.

275. **Charadrius hiaticula** Linnaeus.

276. **Charadrius dubius** Scopoli.

277. **Charadrius melodus** Ord.

278. **Charadrius nivosus** (Cassin).

279. **Charadrius mongolus** Pallas.

Chaemepelia passerina terrestris (Chapman) becomes **Chaemepelia passerina passerina** (Linnaeus) (*Columba passerina* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, I, 1758, p. 165; "America inter tropicos"), because Bonaparte in 1855 was the first author to fix the type locality of *Columba passerina* Linnaeus, and he restricted it to North America. (Cf. Todd, Annals Carnegie Mus., VIII, 1913, p. 533.)

Catharista Vieillot becomes **Coragyps** Geoffroy (Le Maout, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux, 1853, p. 66; type, *Vultur urubu* Vieillot), because the type of the former proves to be *Vultur aura* Linnaeus, and *Coragyps* Geoffroy is therefore the earliest tenable generic name for the Black Vulture. (Cf. Stone, Princeton Patag. Exped., II, pt. IV, 1915, p. 540; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, I, 1916, p. 208.) The only North American form is

326. **Coragyps urubu urubu** (Vieillot).

Aluco Fleming becomes **Tyto** Billberg (Synop. Faunae Scand., I, pars 2, 1828, tab. A; new name for *Strix* Savigny; type, *Strix alba* Scopoli), because *Aluco* Fleming 1822 is preoccupied by *Aluco* Link 1807; and because *Tyto* Billberg, not being invalidated by *Tyta* Billberg 1820, a word of different classical termination, is the earliest available name. (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVII, No. 3, Dec. 15, 1910, p. 500.)

Oreospiza Ridgway becomes **Oberholseria** Richmond (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVIII, Nov. 29, 1915, p. 180; type by original designation, *Fringilla chlorura* Audubon), because *Oreospiza* Ridgway 1896 is preoccupied by *Oreospiza* Keitel 1857, and *Oberholseria* is proposed in its place. (Cf. Richmond, *loc. cit.*) The only species is

592. 1. **Oberholseria chlorura** (Audubon).

Mniotiltidae becomes **Compsothlypidae**, because **Compsothlypis** Cabanis, not *Mniotilta* Vieillot, is the type genus of the family. (Cf. Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXII, April 11, 1919, p. 46.)

Helinaia Audubon becomes **Limnothlypis** Stone (Science, N. S., XL, No. 1018, July 3, 1914, p. 26; type by original designation and monotypy, *Sylvia swainsonii* Audubon), because the type of *Helinaia* Audubon is, by subsequent designation (Gray, List Gen. Birds, ed. 2, 1841, p. 33), *Motacilla vermivora* Gmelin, which makes *Helinaia* a synonym of *Helmitheros* Rafinesque. (Cf. Stone, *loc. cit.*; and Rich-

mond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LIII, Aug. 16, 1917, p. 598.) The only species is

638. **Limnethlypis swainsonii** (Audubon).

Vermivora rubricapilla (Wilson) becomes **Vermivora ruficapilla** (Wilson) (*Sylvia ruficapilla* Wilson, Amer. Ornith., III, 1811, p. 120, pl. XXVII, fig. 3; near Nashville, Tenn.), because the latter is not preoccupied by *Sylvia ruficapilla* Latham 1790, since this is merely a nomenclatural combination—i. e., not an original description. (Cf. Cooke, 'The Auk,' XXIX, No. 4, Oct., 1912, p. 545.) The races of this species therefore become

645. **Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla** (Wilson).

645a. **Vermivora ruficapilla gutturalis** (Ridgway).

Compsothlypis americana usneae Brewster becomes **Compsothlypis americana pusilla** (Wilson), because *Sylvia pusilla* Latham (Suppl. Ind. Orn., 1801, p. 56), which supposedly preoccupied *Sylvia pusilla* Wilson (Amer. Ornith., IV, 1811, p. 71, pl. 28, fig. 3; eastern Pennsylvania), is only a nomenclatural combination, not an original description, and thus does not invalidate Wilson's name; and the latter, therefore, becomes available for the bird later described as *Compsothlypis americana usneae* Brewster. (Cf. Brewster, 'The Auk,' XXXV, No. 2, April, 1918, p. 228.)

Saxicola Bechstein becomes **Oenanthe** Vieillot (Analyse Nouv. Syst. Orn. Élément., 1816, p. 43; type by tautonymy, *Motacilla oenanthe* Linnaeus), because the type of *Saxicola* is, by subsequent designation, *Motacilla rubicola* Linnaeus, a number of the genus *Pratincola* Koch. (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVIII, No. 1, June 17, 1911, p. 20). The North American forms are:

765. **Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe** (Linnaeus).

765a. **Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa** (Gmelin).

CHANGES OF NOMENCLATURE REJECTED.

Colymbus Linnaeus versus **Podiceps** Latham. (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVII, No. 3, Dec. 15, 1910, pp. 494-495; Mathews and Iredale. Ibis, 1913, pp. 217-218.) Change rejected, because the earliest valid type designation of *Colymbus* Linnaeus is *Colymbus cristatus* Linnaeus, by the Committee of the American Ornithologists' Union (Check-List North Amer. Birds, 1886, p. 73). The designation of *Colymbus arcticus* Linnaeus by Gray (Cat. Gen. and Subgen. Birds, 1855, p. 125) must be regarded as ineffective, since it is specifically stated to refer to Linnaeus at 1735 ("1735 nec 1766"), and therefore cannot be used for the 1758 edition of the 'Systema Naturae.' (Cf. Hartert, Brit. Birds, IX, 1915, p. 55.)

Gavia Forster versus **Colymbus** Linnaeus. (Cf. Sclater, List Brit. Birds, ed. 2, 1915, pp. 398-399.) Change rejected, because by the

earliest tenable designation (Committee American Ornithologists' Union, Check-List North Amer. Birds, 1886, p. 73) the type of *Colymbus* Linnaeus is determined as *Colymbus cristatus* Linnaeus, and consequently this generic name must be continued in use for the grebes. (Cf. Hartert, Brit. Birds, IX, 1915, p. 55.)

Lunda Pallas versus **Ahea** [lege *Alea*] Boddaert. (Cf. Mathews, Austral-Asian Record, III, No. 2, Nov. 19, 1915, p. 37.) Change not accepted, because *Alea* is to be regarded as clearly a typographical error for *Alca*.

Pagophila alba (Gunnerus) versus **Pagophila eburnea** (Phipps). (Cf. Committee British Ornithologists' Union, List Brit. Birds, ed. 2, 1915, p. 394.) Change rejected, because the original description of *Larus albus* Gunnerus, in Leem's Beskr. Finm. Lapp, 1767, p. 285, is considered recognizably applicable to the Ivory Gull. (Cf. Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXII, Dec. 31, 1919, p. 199.)

Larus hyperboreus Gunnerus versus **Larus glaucus** Brünnich. (Cf. Hartert, Hand-List British Birds, 1912, p. 202). Change rejected, because *Larus glaucus* Brünnich 1764 is rendered invalid by the prior *Larus glaucus* Pontoppidan 1763, which was applied to *Larus canus* Linnaeus.

Sterna caspia Pallas versus **Sterna tschegrava** Lepechin. (Cf. Hartert, Hand-List British Birds, 1912, p. 192.) Change rejected, because, while *Sterna tschegrava* is sufficiently described, and has anteriority over *Sterna caspia* Pallas, Lepechin is clearly non-binomial in the article (Nov. Com. Acad. Sci. Imp. Petrop., XIV, pt. 1, 1770, p. 500) in which *Sterna tschegrava* is described.

Daption Stephens versus **Petrella** Zimmermann. (Cf. Mathews, 'The Auk,' XXXI, No. 1, Jan., 1914, pp. 90-91.) Change rejected, because Zimmermann is not binomial in the publication in question (Bartram, Reisen Nord- und Sud-Karolina, 1793, p. 293), nor is he a binary author accepted by the International Zoological Commission.

Clangula Oken versus **Bucephala** Baird. (Cf. Hartert, British Birds, IX, No. 1, June 1, 1915, p. 7.) Change rejected, because *Bucephala* Baird 1858 is preoccupied by *Bucephalus* Baer 1827, a genus of Vermes. Furthermore, the proper name for the genus is *Glaucionetta* Stejneger (cf. *antea*, p. 442).

Clangula Oken versus **Glaucion** Kaup. (Cf. Committee British Ornithologists' Union, List Brit. Birds, 1915, p. 384.) Change rejected, because *Glaucion* Kaup 1829 is preoccupied by *Glaucion* Oken, 1816, a genus of Mollusca.

Erismatura Bonaparte versus **Oxyura** Bonaparte. (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVIII, No. 1, June 17, 1911, p. 9.) Change rejected, as *Oxyura* Bonaparte 1828 is considered preoccupied by *Oxyurus* Swainson 1827.

Erismatura Bonaparte versus **Cerconectes** Wagler. (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVIII, No. 1, June 17, 1911, p. 9.) Change rejected,

because, while *Cerconectes* possibly appeared before *Erismatura*, the exact dates of publication are still too indefinitely determinable.

Olor Wagler versus **Cygnus** Zimmermann. (Cf. Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LIII, Aug. 16, 1917, p. 587.) Change rejected, since Zimmermann is here neither binomial nor an accepted binary author.

Himantopus Brisson versus **Hypsibates** Nitzsch. (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVIII, No. 1, June 17, 1911, p. 7.) Change rejected, because Brisson's names are held to be valid.

Pisobia maculata (Vieillot) versus **Pisobia pectoralis** (Say). (Cf. Mathews, Birds Australia, III, pt. 3, Aug. 18, 1913, p. 261.) Change rejected, because *Tringa maculata* Vieillot is not preoccupied by "*Tringa maculata*" Linnaeus, since there is no such combination in the writings of Linnaeus. (Cf. Oberholser, 'The Auk,' XXXV, No. 1, January, 1918, p. 63.)

Tringa ocropus Linnaeus versus **Tringa ochropus** Linnaeus. (Cf. Hartert, British Birds, IX, No. 1, June 1, 1915, p. 9.) Change rejected, on the ground that *Tringa ocropus* cannot be considered a mere typographical error.

Arenaria Brisson versus **Morinella** Meyer and Wolf. (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVII, No. 3, Dec. 15, 1910, p. 498.) Change rejected, because Brisson's names are held to be valid.

Chaemepelia Swainson versus **Columbina** Spix. (Cf. Allen, Science, N. S., XXXIII, 1911, pp. 336-337.) Change rejected, because the type of *Columbina* Spix was first designated (Gray, List Gen. Birds, 1841, p. 75) as *Columbina strepitans* Spix, which is generically distinct from the species of the genus currently called *Chaemepelia*. (Cf. Todd, Annals Carnegie Mus., VIII, 1913, p. 515.)

Falco aesalon Tunstall versus **Falco regulus** Pallas. (Cf. Hartert, Hand-List British Birds, 1912, p. 112.) Change rejected, because *Falco aesalon* Tunstall is not a nomen nudum, but a valid name, based on the "Merlin" of Pennant's 'British Zoology' and "l'Emerillon" of Brisson's 'Ornithologie.'

Aluco Fleming versus *Flammea* Fournel. (Cf. Mathews, Austral Avian Record, I, No. 4, Sept. 18, 1912, p. 104.) Change rejected, because the earlier *Tyto* Billberg is not preoccupied by *Tyta* Billberg, and is therefore the proper name for the Barn Owls.

Cryptoglaux Richmond versus **Aegolius** Kaup. (Cf. Hartert, Hand-List British Birds, 1912, p. 105.) Change rejected, on the ground that *Nyctala* Brehm, from whatever date taken, is preoccupied by *Nyctalus* Bowdich 1825; and that *Aegolius* Kaup 1829 is preoccupied by *Aegolia* Billberg 1820. The only tenable name for the genus is therefore *Cryptoglaux* Richmond.

Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni (Bonaparte) versus **Cryptoglaux tengmalmi richardsoni** (Bonaparte). (Cf. Hartert, Hand-List British Birds, 1912, p. 105.) Change rejected, because *Strix funerea* Linnaeus refers undoubtedly to this species, notwithstanding the statement that it is of the size of a crow.

- Dryobates** Boie versus **Dendrocopos** Koch. (Cf. Hesse, Ornith. Monatsb., 1911, pp. 160-162.) Change rejected, because *Dendrocopos* Koch, July, 1816, is preoccupied by *Dendrocopus* Vieillot, April, 1816, and therefore the proper name for the present genus is *Dryobates* Boie.
- Loxia** Linnaeus versus **Crucirostra** Scopoli. (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVII, No. 3, Dec. 15, 1910, pp. 501-502.) Change rejected, because the removal of *Loxia curvirostra* from *Loxia* as the monotypic type of **Crucirostra** Scopoli does not prevent the same species from later being designated as the type of *Loxia*. Furthermore, *Loxia curvirostra* is by tautonymy the type of *Loxia* Linnaeus.
- Passerina** Vieillot versus **Linaria** Bartram 1791 and Zimmermann 1793. (Cf. Mathews, 'The Auk,' XXXI, No. 1, Jan., 1914, pp. 88-90; Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LIII, Aug. 16, 1917, p. 599.) Change rejected, because neither Bartram nor Zimmermann are either binomial or binary authors accepted by the International Zoological Commission.
- Piranga** Vieillot versus **Merula** Zimmermann. (Cf. Mathews, 'The Auk,' XXXI, No. 1, Jan., 1914, pp. 88, 90; Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LIII, Aug. 16, 1917, p. 603.) Change rejected, on the ground that Zimmermann is here neither binomial nor a binary author accepted by the International Zoological Commission.
- Hirundo** Linnaeus versus **Chelidon** Forster. (Cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVII, No. 3, Dec. 15, 1910, p. 501.) Change rejected, because Forster did not actually fix the type of *Hirundo* Linnaeus when proposing (Syn. Cat. Brit. Birds, 1817, p. 17) for *Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus the generic name *Chelidon*; wherefore Selby (Illustr. Brit. Ornith. (text), I, 1825, p. XXVIII) was the first to designate the type of *Hirundo* Linnaeus, and he selected *Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus.
- Bombycilla** Vieillot versus **Ampelis** Linnaeus. (Cf. Committee British Ornithologists' Union, List Brit. Birds, ed. 2, 1915, p. 362.) Change rejected, because the type of *Ampelis* Linnaeus is not determinable by tautonymy, since, in the 'Systema Naturae,' ed. 12, I, 1766, p. 297, the supposed synonym "Ampelis" is not used in the proper sense of "the Ampelis." Thus Gray's designation (List Gen. Birds, 1840, p. 34) of *Ampelis cotinga* Linnaeus becomes the first fixation of the type of *Ampelis*. Consequently *Bombycilla* is left as the earliest tenable name for the Waxwings.
- Dumetella** S. D. W. versus **Lucar** Bartram 1791 and Zimmermann 1793. (Cf. Mathews, 'The Auk,' XXXI, No. 1, Jan., 1914, pp. 88-91; Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LIII, Aug. 16, 1917, p. 600.) Change rejected, because neither Bartram nor Zimmermann are either binomial or binary authors accepted by the International Zoological Commission.
- Regulus** Cuvier versus **Regillus** MacGillivray. (Cf. Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LIII, 1917, p. 620; Mathews and Iredale, Austral

Avian Record, III, No. 5, 1917, p. 119.) Change rejected, because the authors of *Regulus* Bartram 1791 and *Regulus* Zimmermann 1793, which supposedly preoccupy *Regulus* Cuvier are neither binomial nor acceptedly binary.

Sialia Swainson versus **Rubecula** Zimmermann. (Cf. Mathews, 'The Auk,' XXXI, No. 1, Jan., 1914, pp. 89-90.) Change rejected, because Zimmermann is not binomial in the publication in question (Bartram, Reisen Nord- und Süd-Karolina, 1793, p. 287), nor is he a binary author accepted by the International Zoological Commission. Furthermore, *Rubecula* is not actually adopted as a generic name by Zimmermann, but simply cited as a polynomial synonym. The list of "Nomina Conservanda" proposed by the Committee of the British Ornithologists' Union (List Brit. Birds, ed. 2, 1915, p. 355) contains the following five names that affect the present status of the A. O. U. Check-List:

Turdus musicus Linnaeus versus **Turdus iliacus** Linnaeus.

Asio flammeus (Pontoppidan) versus **Asio accipitrinus** (Pallas).

Cryptoglaux Richmond versus **Nyctala** Brehm.

Anas platyrhynchos Linnaeus versus **Anas boschas** Linnaeus.

Pterodroma Bonaparte versus **Oestrelata** Bonaparte.

These changes are not acceptable under the law of priority.

GENERAL NOTES.

Notes on the Black-crowned Night Heron in Western New York.

According to all published accounts the Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax n. naevius*) seems to be rare in western New York. The 'Auburn List' 1874 records but a single specimen taken on Seneca River, no date given. Eaton, 'Birds of New York,' records it as a transient visitant, uncommon in the counties of Cayuga, Monroe and Ontario, occasional in Seneca, fairly common in Onondaga and with no record for Yates. And the only breeding record is for Erie County.

My first record for this bird was May 7, 1911, when I saw a single individual perched in a tree along the inlet of Keuka Lake at Branchport.

June 17, 1914, in company with Dr. G. S. Britten and Dr. George D. Lynch, of Syracuse, I visited a breeding colony of Black-crowned Night Herons in a small swamp at Lakeside, Onondaga Lake. There were about 75 nests in the herony, about 50 of the Night Heron and 25 of the Green Heron. They were all intermingled, with sometimes nests of both species in the same tree, and some nests were as low as six or eight feet from the water. At this time a few of the nests contained eggs and the others held young of various sizes from newly hatched to about one-half grown. This